

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21, WATER STREET, BY CHARLES GORDON GREENE.

VOLUME VII.—NO. 13.

POETRY.

From Mrs Hale's Magazine.

ALL IS FADING.

Bring flowers, the brightest and fairest,
Though fleetest and fallest their hue,
For all that is sweetest and rarest
Is withering too!

Bring the rose, with the dew-drops of night,
Hanging thick on its young bosom fair,
I'll kiss it, ere Sol in his might
Dash—dash them to air.

And the voice of the sweet vesper bird,
With its tender wild melody, bring;
Swift—swifl, for the sweetest notes heard,
The soonest take wing.

And all that is beauteous and bright,
To soul, and to ear, and to eye,
Like the swift winged visions of light
Are ready to fly.

The white clouds the azure sky prest,
The mist round the wild mountain's brow,
The wave on the smooth ocean's breast;
Where wander they now?

The cloud?—it hath vanished in air,
The mist?—into regions of space!
And the wave?—oh, the deep must declare,
Where that has found place.

A GOOD STORY.

One seldom hears a good story now-a-days; the following is not bad. A year or two ago there came to the Lion, at —, a pleasant looking, bustling, great-coated, commercial traveller sort of a body. "Well, landlord, what have you got, rump steak, eh? oyster sauce, eh? bottle of good sherry, eh? send 'em up." Dinner was served, the wine dispatched, and a glass of brandy and water comfortably settled the dinner.

"Waiter," said the traveller, coolly and dispassionately, wiping his mouth with a napkin, "Waiter I am awkwardly situated."

"Sir?" said the waiter, "expecting a love-letter?" "I cannot pay you."

"Sorry for that, sir, I must call master." (enter landlord.)

"My good sir, you see this is rather awkward: good dinner! capital! famous wine! glorious grog—but no cash."

The landlord looked black.

"Pay next time—often come this road—done nothing to-day—good house yours—a great deal in the bill way."

The landlord looked blue.

"No difference to you, of course?—please house here—plenty of business—happy to take your order—long credit—good bill."

"There is my bill, sir—prompt payment—I pay as I go."

"Ah, but I must go without paying. Let us see—bill 17s. 6d. let us have a pint of sherry together—make it up a pound—that will square it."

"Sir, I say you are a swindler, Sir—I will have my money."

"Sir, I tell you I will call and pay you in three weeks from this time exactly, for I shall have to pass this road again."

"None of that, sir—it won't do with me—pay my money, or I'll kick you out."

The stranger remonstrated—the landlord kicked him out.

"You will repent of this, said the stranger.

The landlord did repent it. Three weeks after that day, punctual to his word the stranger entered the Lion Inn—the landlord looked very foolish—the stranger smiled and held out his hand—"I've come to pay you my score, as I promised."

The landlord made a thousand apologies for his rudeness—"So many swindlers about there's no knowing whom to trust. Hoped the gentleman would pardon him." "Never mind, landlord; but come let's have some dinner together; let me be friends. What have you got, eh? a couple of broiled fowls, eh?—nice little ham of your own curing? good!—greens from your own garden? famous!—bottle of sherry and two bottles port—waiter this is excellent."

Dinner passed over—the landlord hopped and nobbed with the stranger—they passed a pleasant afternoon.

The landlord retired to his avocados—the stranger finished his "comforter" of brandy and water, and addressed the waiter:

"Waiter, what is to pay?"

"Two pounds ten shillings and three pence, sir, including the former account."

"And a half a crown for yourself?"

"Makes two pounds twelve shillings and ninepence, sir, replied the waiter, rubbing his hands."

"Say two pounds thirteen shilling?" said the stranger, with a benevolent smile, "and call in your master."

(Enter landlord, smiling and hospitable.) "Sorry you are going so soon, sir."

The stranger merely said, with a fierce look, "I owed you seventeen and sixpence, three weeks ago and you kicked me out of your house for it."

The landlord began to apologize.

"No words, sir; I owed you seventeen and sixpence, and you kicked me out of your house for it. I told you you would be sorry for it. I now owe you two pounds thirteen shillings, and (quietly turning aside his coat tail,) you must pay yourself by a check on the same Bank, for I have no money now!"—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Deaf, but not dumb.—The Abbé Jamet, director of the Hospital of Bon Sauveur, lately exhibited at the Academy of Caen, a deaf youth, whom he has successfully tutored, as to render him capable of speaking with tolerable correctness. Many members of the Academy addressed the youth through the medium of his learned instructor, and put questions to him regarding his age and the course of his studies, all of which he answered without the least hesitation. The tone of his voice had a most striking, not to say unnatural, effect, and would have seemed to issue from an automaton, but for the motion of his chest, and the play of the organs of articulation. M. Jamet entered into some details explanatory of the manner in which this extraordinary result had been attained. His practice was first to draw on a paper a month, and trace out the tongue in all the necessary positions for the emission of different sounds. Many of these, and especially the nasal sounds, he had great difficulty in teaching his pupil. It took him six months to master the liquid P's, and it is observable that this is the sound he pronounces with the least distinctness. The youth is so entirely deaf as not to hear even the loudest thunder; but when a carriage passes through the street, he says he perceives a noise beneath his feet. He is the nephew of Cardinal Lafare, is 18 years of age, and has a countenance expressive of much intelligence.

SPRING GOODS RECEIVED.—N. P. SNEILING, respectfully informs his friends in the public generally, that he has just received his spring supply of Cloth and Cambric, which he will be happy to make to order on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice. Please apply to 19 Congress street.

mar 19

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1834.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

WALLETS AND POCKET BOOKS.—MARSH CAPEN & LYON, No. 133 Washington street, have just received a supply of CALF SKIN POCKET BOOKS and WALLETS, a variety of patterns, from Lord's Manufacturer, and very neat—persons in want are invited to call.

april 30 epew

CANTERBERRY TALES.—Second Series, by S. & H. Lee in 2 vols.

SKETCHES.—By Mrs Sigourney. Just received by COTTONS & BARNARD, corner of Washington and Franklin st.

may 17

STRAW BONNETS.—A large assortment of super Dunstable Elbow Braid and Tucson Bonnets, for sale by the case, dozen or single, by ISAIAH FAXON, No. 91 Court street, 2d door from Concert Hall. im mbr2

epew

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story wooden House in Roxbury opposite the old Punch Bowl Tavern, very convenient for a small family. Apply at SPEAR'S Real Estate Office, 15 Exchange st.

mar 11

SUPERFINE CLOTHING.—Superfine Dress and Frock Coats—Pantaloons and Vests—Stocks—Cravats, &c. at unusually low prices for cash, at C. DYER'S, 37 Court street, opposite the New Court House, now building.

mar 7

EAR ORNAMENTS, FINER RINGS, &c.—WARREN THAYER, No. 22 Hanover street, has on hand and for sale low, a large assortment of jewelry—also Fancy goods, Perfumery, Hair work, &c. &c.

april 12

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man wishes a situation as a Conchman, or to do the inside work of a private family, and to drive occasionally, if required, in out of the city. Unquestionable references given. Apply at No. 19 School st.

may 15

REFINED CIDER.—25 bbls superior Hallowell Cider, for bottling—10 bbls first rate Hartford refined Cider, for bottling—10 bbls Draught Cider—just received—for sale by S. E. BENSON, No. 42 Commercial street.

may 5

WALLETS, POCKETS BOOKS, &c.—An assortment of Wallets, Pocket Books, Memoranda and Port Folios may be had at low prices, at 96 and State street. OLIVER HOLMAN.

may 13

150 SET JASPER, CORNELIAN AND AGATE EARRINGS.—Just received at WARREN THAYER's No. 22 Hanover street. Also, a lot of FINGER RINGS, PINS, &c. at reduced prices.

may 15

GENTLEMEN in want of good comfortable articles of wearing apparel adapted to the present season will do well if they recollect the number, No. 10 Congress street, 5 doors from State street. N. P. SNEILING.

april 9

SHERRY WINE.—4 bbls and 25 qr Cases Old Sherry Wine. Entitled to debature, superior article Oldham's Brand, WO—XXX—B. For sale by JOHN TYLER, at No. 9 Central wharf. imms

april 23

FRESH ASSORTMENT of Brass Comb, just opened, and will be sold very low, at BRUCE & CO'S, 235 Washington street, 2 doors above the Marlboro' Hotel.

april 23

FINE BROWN SHERRY WINE in quarter tanks, excellent quality and flavor, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & CO, No. 19 Long Wharf.

may 12

LIVE OAKS.—Contracts can be made for furnishing Live Oak Timber for large or small vessels; the timber moulded or not moulded, as may be wanted, on application to JAS. ANDREWS & SON, 3 Central wharf.

oct 30

NEW YORK PREMIUM HATS.—Just received a few cases of the imported Satin Hats, which brought the premium in New York, for sale by NEW YORK HAT CO., 15 Court street.

jan 4

RIO DE LA HACHE WOOD.—40 tons Rio de La Hache Wool—now landing from brig Pilgrim, and for sale by WILLIAM F. WELD, No. 25 Central wharf.

april 10

CLEAR, MESS AND PRIME PORK.—290 barrels Clear £200 de Mess, 200 do Prime Pork, for sale by E. A. & W. WINCHESTER, No 15 South Market street.

ii 20

10 BARRELS ENG. REFINED BORAX.—25 bbls Saltpetre, 300 lbs Oxalic Acid, 300 lbs Carb. Ammonia, 250 lbs Paraffin Salt Soda—for sale by FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No. 2 India street.

epif—july 15

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING, constantly for sale by WILLIAM H. MILTON & CO., Nos 4 and 6, New Hall.

feb 18

HOUSES AND TENEMENTS WANTED.—Persons who have houses or tenements to let may hear of desirable tenants by applying at No 4 Brattle square, ap 2

WARRANTED WATER PROOF BOOTS.—Constantly for sale by the subscriber, No 267 Washington street, opposite head of Summer street. CHARLES COOK.

ii 22

LEATHER AND OLD COPPER.—600 sides Leather, Cork and leather bound—2500 lbs old Sheathing Copper—for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, Liverpool wharf. epif

jan 15

JUST OPENED.—One case very choice Rich French Porcelain—Cologne Bottles—Ink Stands—Vases—Appliances, &c. &c. Also, fifteen girls from the country, as domestics.

Apply for the above situations at No 14 Milk street.

may 16

GOLD AND SPERM WHALE BONE.—200 bbls Sperm Oil—1000 lbs Whale Oil—1500 pounds whalebone, for sale by JOHN TYLER, at No. 9, Central wharf. imos

april 25

BOOKBINDERS STOCK.—Bark Skivvers—Colored Skivvers—Gold Leaf—and a general variety of the best quality stock, for sale by JOHN MARSH, at the Bookbinders Stock Warehouse, 24 Washington street.

feb 27

SMYRNA AND CONSTANTINOPLE WOOL.—Different qualities.

Also—Champagne Wine, Gums, Yellow Berries, Coffee.

For sale by JAMES ANDREWS & SON,

aug 15

LEMON SYRUP.—of very superior quality manufactured and for sale on such terms as to make it an object for purchasers to call before buying.

A. BOYDEN, Hancock street.

april 15

FOR SALE. On reasonable terms, 4000 feet of trunks, suitable for the Southern and Western markets, and in good order, by JOSEPH SWAN, at his Factory, near Warren Bridge, Charlestown, March 17.

im 2w

PORTO RICO SUGAR.—JOHN TYLER, has to sell at No 9 Central Wharf, the cargo of the brig Barclay, 265 hds superior Porto Rico Sugar.

may 12

TAYLOR'S LIFE OF COPPER. With remarks on his creation and the peculiarities of his interesting character, never before published. For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington st.

mar 13

PIPE AND HH. STAVES & HEADING.—12,700 White Oak Pipe Staves—13,800 do hds do, cargo of schr. South Boston, from Murfreesboro, N. C. For sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long Wharf.

mar 13

SHINGLES, &c.—10,000 pine and cedar Shingles, different qualities—20,000 Clapboards—30,000 dry Boards, suitable for enclosing—30,000 ash Plank—for sale by S. E. BENSON, No. 42, Commercial street.

ii 20

HOUSE TO LET.—A genteel three story brick dwelling house—pleasantly situated corner of Leverett and Vernon streets—rent \$300 per annum—apply to 25 Central wharf, or No. 60 Leverett st.

mar 20

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respectfully informs his friends in the public generally,

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MONDAY, MAY 26, 1834.

ABNER KNEELAND'S CASE.

The jury in the case of Abner Kneeland, returned into Court at 9 o'clock last night, not having been able to agree on a verdict, and were discharged. It is said that a short time after they first retired, eleven of the members voted a verdict of *guilty*. On motion of Mr Dunlap, the case was continued to the November term.

The Judge, in his charge to the Jury, expressed an opinion that there could be no doubt of the constitutionality of the law under which Kneeland was prosecuted, and from the tenor of the Judge's charge, and the evidence adduced there was no expectation in the minds of those who witnessed the trial, that any religious or political prejudices could stand in the way of his conviction.

Charles G. Greene, editor of the *Morning Post*, is understood to be the individual who persistently refused to concur in opinion with his fellow jurors.

I have copied the foregoing from the *Mercantile Journal* of Saturday, May the 17th, a paper edited, I am told, by a gentleman who ranks himself high for the virtues of Christian piety and moral excellence. To say that the insinuations relative to myself contained in that statement are illiberal, uncandid, and deficient in Christian charity, would be but to repeat what must have already suggested itself to the reader.

Having my acts and my motives thus openly, not to say wantonly assailed, I am compelled, with much reluctance, to appear before the public in their vindication. I did not seek the office of *Juryman*, and would have gladly avoided it. I was obliged to serve by the requirements of the law. The duties thus imposed upon me, I endeavoured to discharge honestly and faithfully, without fear or favour, to the best of my ability, in conformity with what appeared to me to be the law and the testimony. It is true that my opinion differed from that of my fellow Jurors and the Court, and went counter to the well known religious prejudices and feelings of a large portion of this community. Charity, may, candour would have suggested these circumstances as proofs in my favor, of an honest, rather than a corrupt decision. How easy it would be, but yet unjust, to retort this insinuation, and to intimate that the accusers in this case, the other members of the Jury, and the Court, were biased by a spirit of religious persecution, or criminally yielded to what they thought the popular prejudice; but I make no such imputation; conscious of the purity of my own motives, I entertain no suspicions against the honesty of those with whom I disagreed.—There was room for a difference, and an honest difference of opinion.

In giving my voice for acquittal, I had neither the desire nor occasion to defend the principles or opinions of Mr Kneeland, which were the foundation of the indictment. Whether what he had published were true or false, good or bad, did not, in my opinion, enter into the merits of the case. I was called to decide upon his constitutional rights, not upon his principles, and in that decision were involved not only his rights, but the rights of every other citizen.

The offence charged was a violation of the Act of July 3, 1782, against blasphemy—it is in the following words:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That if any person shall wilfully blaspheme the holy name of God, by denying, cursing, or contumeliously reproaching God, his creation, government, or final judgment of the world, or by cursing or reproaching Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost, or by cursing, or contumeliously reproaching the Holy Word of God, that is, the canonical scriptures, contained in the books of the Old and New Testaments, or by exposing them, or any part of them, to contempt or ridicule," &c. he shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, whipping and setting on the gallows. If this statute do not plainly, clearly, distinctly, palpably and unequivocally violate that freedom of religious professions and sentiments guaranteed to every subject, in the foregoing clause of the Bill of Rights, I must confess my inability to understand my mother tongue. I fearlessly appeal to the common sense and common candor of the public, whose judgments are unobscured by the mists of judicial sophistry and legal quibbles, for the truth of my position. How can a Jew, who conscientiously believes Christ to have been an imposter, and the New Testament a fraud, follow his worship and escape the penalties of this Act, if it be constitutional? The Calvinistic doctrine of God's final judgment of the world, is matter of disbelief and ridicule with the Universalists; and that whole sect, numerous and respectable as it is, comes within the penalties of this law. And if it can be made to stand, there is safety for no one who does not believe as the dominant party believes. The framers of the Constitution did not intend this; they meant, in framing the Second Article of the Bill of Rights, to extinguish the fires of religious persecution which had so long and so cruelly blazed, to the disgrace of our ancestors, of the State, and of humanity. This Act was designed to light them up anew.

The Editor of the *Mercantile Journal* seems to think that the Jury was bound to follow the opinion of the Court on the question of law. The Court entertained a different opinion—these are his words—"At the same time, gentlemen, I am bound frankly to state, that the law is with you in this case as well as the evidence.

The Jury have a right to give their verdict on the law and the evidence in criminal cases. The Court cannot control them in that respect." These were the Judge's opinions, and yet his charge had a tendency, undoubtedly undesigned on his part, to bias the Jury, and to bias them on a point exclusively pertaining to their own Post.

The Boston Courier thinks that Jackson is as bad as Jefferson, and that the principles of the latter governed the administration of the former. The old Federalists are rousing themselves to action in all quarters—the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, "it would be strange if in our country, that party which was led by Alexander Hamilton, Rufus King and John Jay, should become a reproach, or its name a by-word." Honest Democrats, be not duped.

Mr Stevenson was nominated to the Senate on Wednesday, as Minister to England, and the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, as Minister to Russia.

A warrant has been issued by the executive of Maryland, for the election of a member of Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of L. P. Dennis. The election will take place in a few days.

I have no desire to continue a discussion of this case. I never should have alluded to its merits in print, had I not been dragged, in an uncharitable manner, before the public. This having been done, and the force of great names, high character, and distinguished judicial rank, been brought to bear upon me personally, to crush me beneath their weight, I have no choice but to defend myself, and oppose plain common sense against legal sophistry. I shall do this as briefly as the circumstances will permit, and shall not again touch upon the subject unless in defence against future attacks.

The learned Judge, to illustrate the validity of the law, says—

"The question then, as it appears to me, resolves itself into this—have the people a right to make laws for the preservation of the religion of the State, of civil Society?"

I differ from the Judge, and think that this question has nothing to do with the case. The people doubtless have a right to establish a state religion, and laws to preserve the state religion thus established. But this point conceded, and it is not relevant to this case, for it is not contended that the people made this law under which the defendant was indicted. The people made the Constitution, which authorizes the election of a legislature, to whom certain powers are granted, and certain others are prohibited. The legislature assembled under the Constitution, made this law, and as is contended, in violation of the restriction imposed upon them, by the people, in that instrument. The true question therefore to decide, it appears to me, is, not whether the people have a right to make laws for the preservation of "the religion of the state," but whether this people have established a "religion of state,"—whether they have granted authority to the legislature to enact laws for its preservation, and whether the legislature had a constitutional right to enact the law of July 3, 1782, under which this indictment was made?

The second article of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of this State, says—

"That no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in a manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; Provided, he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious wor-

ship of the towns, parishes, precincts, and bodies politic or religious societies, to make suitable provision" "for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily." To secure also, in civil offices, the supremacy of Christianity and Protestantism, the Constitution required that before any person elected, could enter upon the duties of the office of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Counsellor, Senator or Representative, he must make oath to his belief in the Christian Religion. And to shut out Catholics, who believed in the supremacy of the Pope of Rome in spiritual matters, each of the before named officers must swear, "that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within his Commonwealth," &c. These clauses of the Constitution, as I understand them, had two objects in view—they were intended to secure entire freedom and complete protection to religious belief, and professions of opinion on religious matters, to every citizen, whether Jew or Gentile, Christian or Pagan, Deist or Atheist, and at the same time to place the Executive and Legislative departments of the government in the hands of Protestant Christians, exclusively. The question, then, for the consideration of the jury, was this:—Does the Act of July 3, 1782, against blasphemy, infringe the provisions of the Constitution? That Act says, "that if any person shall wilfully blaspheme the Holy name of God, by denying, cursing or contumeliously reproaching God, his creation, government, or final judgment of the world, or by cursing or reproaching Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost, or by cursing, or contumeliously reproaching the Holy Word of God, that is, the canonical scriptures, contained in the books of the Old and New Testaments, or by exposing them, or any part of them, to contempt or ridicule," &c. he shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, whipping and setting on the gallows. If this statute do not plainly, clearly, distinctly, palpably and unequivocally violate that freedom of religious professions and sentiments guaranteed to every subject, in the foregoing clause of the Bill of Rights, I must confess my inability to understand my mother tongue. I fearlessly appeal to the common sense and common candor of the public, whose judgments are unobscured by the mists of judicial sophistry and legal quibbles, for the truth of my position. How can a Jew, who conscientiously believes Christ to have been an imposter, and the New Testament a fraud, follow his worship and escape the penalties of this Act, if it be constitutional? The Calvinistic doctrine of God's final judgment of the world, is matter of disbelief and ridicule with the Universalists; and that whole sect, numerous and respectable as it is, comes within the penalties of this law. And if it can be made to stand, there is safety for no one who does not believe as the dominant party believes. The framers of the Constitution did not intend this; they meant, in framing the Second Article of the Bill of Rights, to extinguish the fires of religious persecution which had so long and so cruelly blazed, to the disgrace of our ancestors, of the State, and of humanity. This Act was designed to light them up anew.

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I have no desire to continue a discussion of this case. I never should have alluded to its merits in print, had I not been dragged, in an uncharitable manner, before the public. This having been done, and the force of great names, high character, and distinguished judicial rank, been brought to bear upon me personally, to crush me beneath their weight, I have no choice but to defend myself, and oppose plain common sense against legal sophistry. I shall do this as briefly as the circumstances will permit, and shall not again touch upon the subject unless in defence against future attacks.

The learned Judge, to illustrate the validity of the law, says—

"The question then, as it appears to me, resolves itself into this—have the people a right to make laws for the preservation of the religion of the State, of civil Society?"

I differ from the Judge, and think that this question has nothing to do with the case. The people doubtless have a right to establish a state religion, and laws to preserve the state religion thus established. But this point conceded, and it is not relevant to this case, for it is not contended that the people made this law under which the defendant was indicted. The people made the Constitution, which authorizes the election of a legislature, to whom certain powers are granted, and certain others are prohibited. The legislature assembled under the Constitution, made this law, and as is contended, in violation of the restriction imposed upon them, by the people, in that instrument. The true question therefore to decide, it appears to me, is, not whether the people have a right to make laws for the preservation of "the religion of the state," but whether this people have established a "religion of state,"—whether they have granted authority to the legislature to enact laws for its preservation, and whether the legislature had a constitutional right to enact the law of July 3, 1782, under which this indictment was made?

The second article of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of this State, says—

"That no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in a manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profes-

sions or sentiments; Provided, he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious wor-

ship of the towns, parishes, precincts, and bodies politic or religious societies, to make suitable provision" "for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily." To secure also, in civil offices, the supremacy of Christianity and Protestantism, the Constitution required that before any person elected, could enter upon the duties of the office of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Counsellor, Senator or Representative, he must make oath to his belief in the Christian Religion. And to shut out Catholics, who believed in the supremacy of the Pope of Rome in spiritual matters, each of the before named officers must swear, "that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within his Commonwealth," &c. These clauses of the Constitution, as I understand them, had two objects in view—they were intended to secure entire freedom and complete protection to religious belief, and professions of opinion on religious matters, to every citizen, whether Jew or Gentile, Christian or Pagan, Deist or Atheist, and at the same time to place the Executive and Legislative departments of the government in the hands of Protestant Christians, exclusively. The question, then, for the consideration of the jury, was this:—Does the Act of July 3, 1782, against blasphemy, infringe the provisions of the Constitution? That Act says, "that if any person shall wilfully blaspheme the Holy name of God, by denying, cursing or contumeliously reproaching God, his creation, government, or final judgment of the world, or by cursing or reproaching Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost, or by cursing, or contumeliously reproaching the Holy Word of God, that is, the canonical scriptures, contained in the books of the Old and New Testaments, or by exposing them, or any part of them, to contempt or ridicule," &c. he shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, whipping and setting on the gallows. If this statute do not plainly, clearly, distinctly, palpably and unequivocally violate that freedom of religious professions and sentiments guaranteed to every subject, in the foregoing clause of the Bill of Rights, I must confess my inability to understand my mother tongue. I fearlessly appeal to the common sense and common candor of the public, whose judgments are unobscured by the mists of judicial sophistry and legal quibbles, for the truth of my position. How can a Jew, who conscientiously believes Christ to have been an imposter, and the New Testament a fraud, follow his worship and escape the penalties of this Act, if it be constitutional? The Calvinistic doctrine of God's final judgment of the world, is matter of disbelief and ridicule with the Universalists; and that whole sect, numerous and respectable as it is, comes within the penalties of this law. And if it can be made to stand, there is safety for no one who does not believe as the dominant party believes. The framers of the Constitution did not intend this; they meant, in framing the Second Article of the Bill of Rights, to extinguish the fires of religious persecution which had so long and so cruelly blazed, to the disgrace of our ancestors, of the State, and of humanity. This Act was designed to light them up anew.

The Boston Courier thinks that Jackson is as bad as Jefferson, and that the principles of the latter governed the administration of the former. The old Federalists are rousing themselves to action in all quarters—the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, "it would be strange if in our country, that party which was led by Alexander Hamilton, Rufus King and John Jay, should become a reproach, or its name a by-word." Honest Democrats, be not duped.

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month; Nelson, Heath, Augusta, Farnes Beals, Hallowell, 6. P.M.—Ship New England, Rogers, Charleston; brig Chocaw, Howes, do; Gen Bolivar, Nasen, New Orleans; Gem, Baker, Phild; schs Redwing, Bonne, Fredericksburg; Chester, Stillman, Page, Bassett, and Boston, Howes, N.Y.; Grecian, Hong, Albany; Munroe, Winter, Gloucester.

ARRIVED.

SUNDAY, May 25.

Ship Win Gray, Green, Calcutta 10th, Sand Heads 24th Jan. Left ship Unicorn, Conant, N.Y. one; Albree, Ward, Boston do; Israel, Bray, do 25th Jan; Heracide, Cook, N.Y., 10. Off Sand Heads exchanged signals with brig Congress, hence. Yesterday, C. Cod, NW 10 leagues, spoke sch Amelia, of Boston.

Ship Oregona, Russell, Canton, via New York.

Arrived at Bristol, Eng, 12th ult. Left ship Boston, N.Y. next day. Spoke 21st inst, Cape Sable, N.Y. 10 leagues, sch Laurel, of Boston, fishing; same day, lat 43, lon 67, a ship for Batavia, understood from Boston (probably the Potomac), in the Newburyport.

Br brig Ophelia Ann, Ridley, Sunderland, via Stromness 20th March.

Brig Token, Eldridge, Alexandria.

Brig Victor, Jarvis, Baltimore.

Sech George, Bellamy, Xanqua, Cuba, 1st inst. Left brig Chas W. Clark, 1st inst.

Sch Advance, Osborn, Charleston.

Sch Lyceum, Colman, Fredericksburg.

Sch Potomac, Bears, Alexandria.

Sch Bremen, Bish, Hallowell.

Sch Merchant, French, Bangor.

Sch William, Gibbs, New Bedford.

Sailed from Liverpool 16th April, ship Aurelius, Soule, Batavia 22d, Cynthia, Graves, do.

At Gotenburg 8th April, Suffolk, for Boston; Eurotas, Turner, and Falconer, Winsor, lgd for do; Geo Ryan, do wind bound.

Off Penzance 24th April, Jubilee, Luse, Batavia 137 ds; Off Dungeness 13th, Factor, Havara for Antwerp.

At Havana 9th inst, ship Flavius, and Plato, une; brig Bruce, Smith, dist; Franklin, Hart, Boston next day.

NEW YORK 22d—arr bark Gaspar, Pearson, Canton.

Sch Atlantic, Blake, and Oneida, Hutchison, from Liverpool; America, Hillman, do. Spoke 19th inst, lat 40, lon 69, brig Alexander, for Savannah for Boston.

Brig Hyperion, Gorham, Havana 9th inst; sch Antarctic, Nash, Falkland Islands.

Old ship Sabina, M'EWEN, Manilla and Canton.

23d arr ship Bristol, Adams, Bristol, Eng; Washington, Neilson, Hamburg; sch Roarer, and Oval, St Thomas.

Old ship Normandie, Paul Havre; Sheffield, Hackstaff, Liverpool; Eagle, Brown, Boston.

24th arr ship George, White Leghorn 52. Spoke 8th inst, lat 40, lon 48, brig Ark, from Havana for Cronstadt.

PHILADELPHIA 21st—ship James Perkins, Crowell, New port, Viles 42s. Left ship Rose, lgd for Philad. Spoke 19th ult, lat 44 50, lon 35 45, bark Mary Ballard, of Boston, for Cronstadt.

22d arr ship Wyoming, Mathews, Boston; Old brig Echo, Clark, Boston.

BALTIMORE 22d—arr brig Rufus, Pollard, New Orleans.—Old ship Harvest, Bradford, Rotterdam.

ALEXANDRIA 20th—arr sch Palestine, Wilson, Kingston Jan, 16. Left brig Angora, of Boston, for Havana next day.

NEW ORLEANS 7th—arr bark Pomona, Nason, New York.

Old ship Humboldt, Bliss, Liverpool.

6th arr ship Champion, Duncan, Havre; brig Napoleon, Fales, Thomaston.

Old ship St Cloud, Rich, Liverpool; brig Gentlemen, Babbage, N.Y.

9th arr ships N England, Swanton, Havre; Hewes, Spear, Falmouth.

FOR SMYRNA.

Direct.

The coppered brig JASPER, Simmons, master, has three quarters of her cargo ready to go on board, and will have quick despatch. For freight of the bulk of fifty tons, or passage, having good accommodations apply to WILLIAM F. WELD, 25 Central wharf.

may 26

No. 84 WASHINGTON STREET.—JOHN MARSH, a few doors south of City Hall, has for sale every description of Account Books, Paper, Foreign Stationery, Fancy Goods, Morocco Work, Bookbinders' Stock, &c. &c.

All new articles of Stationery and Fancy Goods regularly received by the foreign market.

J. M. manufacturers the following articles, in all their varieties: Books, Morocco Work, Portaine Boxes, and Dressing Cases. Orders for particular patterns in either branch, made to suit at short notice.

Particular attention paid to the retail department, and goods sent to any part of the city free of expense.

may 26

SPAUULDING & JACOBS offer at their store, at the corner of Portland and Merrimack streets, nearly opposite the Warren Hotel, formerly occupied by Reuben Allen, wholesale and retail, an extensive assortment of West India Goods and Groceries, consisting of Fish, Salt, Sugars, Tea, Wines, &c. &c., which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city, and warranted. Goods put up for families, and sent to any part of the city free of expense.

The above articles, with a general assortment of Cut Nails and Window Glass, at the lowest cash prices.

Z. P. SPAULDING,

GEORGE C. JACOBS.

may 26

LOST OR STOLEN, on Friday evening, near the Warren Theatre, a Leather Wallet, containing two one dollar bills, and sundry papers, of no value but the owner—among which was a note of hand, given by a Gentleman, for one hundred and seventy dollars, bearing date the 3d day of May, 1834, payable in four months, payment of which has been stopped. Whoever will return said wallet and contents, shall be entitled to the money it contained, for their services.

may 26

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Copartnership in trade under the firm of A. C. RICHARDSON, and will continue the West India Goods and Candy business, carried on by their father for the last forty years, in School street, respectively solicit the patronage of the public.

ASA RICHARDSON,

CHARLES RICHARDSON,

Boston, May 24, 1834.

1w

may 26

STAGE NOTICE.—The SOUTH BOSTON STAGE will run from May 1st as follows:—Leaves Tuft's, at South Boston, at 7, 10, and 12 o'clock. A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, P. M.

Leaves the Mansion House, Milk street, Boston, at 9 and 11 o'clock. A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 o'clock, P. M.

From the offices, 12 cents each way. Passengers called for and carried to any part of the city for 25 cents.

may 26

WATCH LOST.—On Friday morning, in Hawke street, a L'Epine Watch, chequered on the back, the hands, one of which kept the day of the month—the hands are steel—a ribbon chain, with a common key. Whoever has found the said watch, and will leave it at this office, will receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner.

may 26

BOOK FOR PARENTS.—The Genius and Design of the Domestic Constitution, with its untransferable obligations and peculiar advantages; by Christopher Anderson—from the Edinburgh edition.

The Penny Magazine, No. 10.

For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington street.

may 26

EAR RINGS.—Elegant Jasper, Agate, Cornelian, Onyx, and Jet Earrings, with Plated Swings and Gold Wires, from \$1 to \$3 a pair. Also, have on hand a large assortment of Solid Gold Wire set up in the very best style, from \$3 to \$10 a pair. Customers are invited to call before purchasing at BRUCE & CO.'s, 251 Washington street, seven doors above the Marlboro Hotel.

may 26

SITUATION WANTED—by a young man, who has some knowledge of book-keeping, in a counting room, or wholesale store—he would be willing to engage for very moderate compensation—good references can be given. Apply at 4 Brattle square.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES taken down from any part of the city, and cleaned in the very best manner, and returned, as low as at any other store in the city, by BRUCE & CO., 251 Washington street, seven doors above the Marlboro Hotel.

may 26

MINIATURE SETTINGS.—On hand and will be sold cheaper than ever—a prime assortment of Chased, Variegated and Plain Settings, at BRUCE & CO.'s, 251 Washington st., seven doors above the Marlboro Hotel.

may 26

WANTED—A young man—also, two lads, 15 or 16 years of age, to go a short distance from this city, to take care of horses and cows, and work at gardening. Apply 4 Brattle square.

may 26

ALBUMS.—A fresh assortment of elegant Albums, in various bindings, this day received and for sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington street. 2w

may 26

DUCK—50 bolts J Brumige 40 pieces heavy Ravens for sale by F. E. WHITING, No. 22 Long wharf.

is2w

SQUILLS.—A few cases of good quality for sale by S. GEORGE P. THOMAS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broad street. istf

may 26

COLOGNE.—100 boxes, of superior quality, warranted pure—received for Potomac—for sale low at 22 Long wharf.

is1w

may 26

WANTED—Several young men in various kinds of employment, apply at 4 Brattle square.

may 26

CASH advanced on notes and other personal property, by JOHN L. SPEAR, 15 Exchange st.

ap 14

CASH advanced on personal property, by U. JOHNSON CLARK, No 4 Brattle square.

if may 26

SPOONGS.—26 bales, for sale by JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 5 Central wharf.

is2w

may 26

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES, per 2240 lbs.	GRAIN, per bushel, new.
Pots, 105.00 a 88.00	Barley, .62 a .65
Pearls, 105.00 a 108.00	Corn, northern, yellow, .73 a .75
BEANS, per bushel.	do. southern, — a .75
White, 1.25 a 1.50	do. white, .68 a .90
BARILLA, per 2240 lbs.	Oats, northern, .68 a .42
White, 57.00 a 60.00	do. southern, .35 a .37
Teneriffe, 50.00 a 60.00	Rye, northern, .70 a .75
American ground, 45.00 a 60.00	do. southern, .60 a .65
BEESWAX, per lb.	HONEY, .40 a .50
Yellow, .17 a .22	HEMP, per 2240 lbs.
White, .31 a .33	Oats, 1.60 a 1.70
CANDLES, per lb.	Outshot, 1.50 a 1.55
Boston mould, .11 a .12	HIDES, per lb.
" dipped, .10 a .11	Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, .13 a .00
Sperm, .26 a .27	Brazil std, .07 a .10
CLOVER SEED, per lb.	Poro Rico, dry and salted, .10 a .15
Northern, .004 a .00	do. Rico, dry and salted, .10 a .15
COAL, Cargo prices	Peru, 1.60 a 1.70
Anthracite, 5.25 a 6.00	Peru, dry and salted, .10 a .15
Black, 4.00 a 4.50	Peru, dry and salted, .10 a .15
Paraffine, .004 a .00	Peru, dry and salted, .10 a .15
Caveyenne, .10 a .11	Peru, dry and salted, .10 a .15
Do. extra sizes, .004 a .00	Peru, dry and salted, .10 a .15
IRON, per 2240 lbs.	Peru, dry and salted, .10 a .15
Russia, 10.00 a 11.00	Peru, dry and salted, .10 a .15
COCOA per lb.	Russia, 90.00 a 92.00
Island, .044 a .00	Russia, s. p. s. 1.
Para, .044 a .00	I. S. I. 37.00 a 38.00
Caveyenne, .10 a .11	Swedes, com. assorted, 30.00 a 32.00
COFFEE, per lb.	Do. extra sizes, 32.00 a 35.00
Java, .11 a .12	English bar and bolt, .90 a 99.00
Porto Rico, .11 a .12	Sheet, .00 a 90.00
St. Domingo, .10 a .10	Do. sheet, per lb., .00 a 90.00
Brazil, .11 a .12	English bar and bolt, .90 a 99.00
CORDAGE, per lb.	Lead, per lb., .00 a 47.50
Am. com., .008 a .008	LEAD, per lb., .00 a 47.50
Patent, .008 a .008	Pig, S. and E. per 2240 lbs.
Cotton, .008 a .008	No. 1 and 2, 42.00 a 47.50
Rubber, .008 a .008	No. 3, 42.00 a 47.50
Old, .008 a .008	TRADING, per lb.
DUCK, per bolt.	BRANDY, Fr., .22 a .23
XU, 16.50 a 17.00	AMERICAN, per lb., .35 a .40
D'Bruigins, 17.00 a 17.50	LUMBER, per M.
Zatoff, 15.00 a 15.50	Boards and Planks, cash, .00 a .00
Kanoploff, 14.00 a 14.50	No. 1, .00 a .00
Bilbins, 15.00 a 15.50	No. 2, .00 a .00
Hall duck, 12.00 a 13.00	No. 3, .00 a .00
Raven, 5.25 a 5.75	Saco, for shipping, .00 a .00
DUCK, per bolt.	Shingles, .12 a .40
XU, 16.50 a 17.00	Clap boards, 10.00 a 25.00
D'Preston, 16.50 a 17.00	Timber, per

MAYNARD AND NOYES' INK POWDER,
AND LIQUID INK.—In 1812, the manufacturers determined to furnish the public with Ink Powder and Ink, which should satisfy those who apply it to the most important uses in banks, public offices, schools, &c. and succeeded most fully, as the following testimonial will show:

American Bank, Boston, Aug. 15, 1831.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes,
Gentlemen—I have been using your black liquid Ink, in this Institution, and take pleasure in expressing my entire satisfaction with its appearance, and in recommending it to the public as a superior article. Respectfully, yours ob't serv't,
THOS. BROWN, Book-keeper, Atlantic Bank.

Register of Deeds' Office, Boston, June 15, 1830.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes,
Gentlemen—Having used your Ink about seven years, I have the pleasure of informing you, that it fully answers my expectations; and from the appearance of the Records in my office, I am satisfied that it is superior to any I have ever used. It flows well and gives a beautiful permanent black. Yours respectfully,
W. H. O'DORNE, Cashier.

Boston, May 30th, 1831.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes,
Gentlemen—I use no other Ink but yours on the Books of this Institution, and take pleasure in expressing my entire satisfaction with its appearance, and in recommending it to the public as a superior article. Respectfully, yours ob't serv't,
THOS. BROWN, Book-keeper, Atlantic Bank.

Register of Deeds' Office, Boston, June 15, 1830.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes,
Gentlemen—Having used your Ink about seven years, I have the pleasure of informing you, that it fully answers my expectations; and from the appearance of the Records in my office, I am satisfied that it is superior to any I have ever used. It flows well and gives a beautiful permanent black. Yours respectfully,
HENRY ALLINE.

Chester Bank, Keene, N. H. Jan. 1, 1831.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes,
Gentlemen—Years of Dec. 27, was duly received; in reply to which I briefly state, that I have used the Ink-Powder manufactured by you, and no other, for more than ten years past. I think it makes the best Ink I ever used, and while the quality remains pure, I shall not think of looking for any other kind. Yours, respectfully,
N. DANA, Cashier.

Register's Office, New-York, Oct. 25, 1831.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes,
Gentlemen—Having used your Ink about six years, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to any we have heretofore used, and such cheerfully recommend it. Respectfully, yours obedient servants,
JAMES MCMURRAY,
DAVID GLAD,
GEORGE MORTIMER.

Patriotic Bank, Washington City, April 10, 1824.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes,
Gentlemen—for the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving permanency to their writing.
O. CARR, Cashier.

Bank of Michigan, Detroit, July 5, 1830.

We have used Ink, prepared from Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink-Powder, for several years past, and are quite satisfied with it. It flows easily with the greatest facility and permanency of color which are not commonly found in other Ink.

C. C. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

We are sorry to have to add to the above testimonials the evidence of Counterfeits, who, by selecting it for imitation, declare their opinion that it stands foremost in the estimation of a ready and extensive sale. To enable purchasers to distinguish it from the genuine, we have adopted a new label, composed of intermingled colors of black and red.

Sold by the manufacturers, Nos. 13 and 15, Cornhill, Boston, and by Booksellers, Stationers, Hardware Merchants and Traders generally throughout the United States.

—april 1

COMPOUND CHLORINE TOOTH WASH,
and Preserving the Teeth and Gums, and
Cleansing the Mouth.

THE CHLORINE TOOTH WASH effectively cures the

Teeth, and will answer the purposes of the best dentists. It contains no acid, or any ingredient which can in any case be injurious. It will also be found to keep the brush itself free from all impurities.

The Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash has the further advantage of cleansing the mouth also—and of removing whatever is offensive in breath. It hardens the gums and is a valuable preparation for such sources of the disease. It is used with the greatest advantage as a gargle for sore throat. In it, preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

That the public may rest assured of the very salutary effects of this composition, the following recommendations from gentlemen of the highest responsibility are submitted.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed. Gentlemen—I have examined the Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious.

Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER.

From Sylvanus Plympton, M. D.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed have frequently administered your Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash in various affections of the mouth and throat—and relief has been immediate and permanent. In a neuralgic affection of the face and head, arising from a depraved state of the gums and defective teeth, which resisted many powerful, approved medicines, this Wash acted like a charm. I hesitate not to give it my entire approbation for the purposes for which it was made, and consider it one of the most safe, pleasant, and effectual articles of the kind ever offered to the public.

S PLYMPTON.

Cambridge, Feb. 9, 1831.

From Mr. A. Hayes, Operative Chemist and Superintendent of the Roxbury Chemical Works.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed. Gentlemen—Having examined the bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you gave me, and become acquainted with its composition, it affords me pleasure to express my belief that it well deserves the high reputation it has acquired—it does not contain any substance in solution or suspension, which is either chemically or mechanically injurious to teeth, and observation and experience confirm the opinion that its effects on the mouth are salutary and very agreeable. With respect, A. A. HAYES.

Roxbury Laboratory, Feb. 13th, 1832.

For sale by LOWE & REED, 24 and 26, Merchants Row JOHN WHITE, Jr. No. 30 School street.

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS. ANDERSON'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR, for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice and Bilious Complaints; weakness of the Stomach and Bowels, and consequent loss of appetite; nervous Complaints, headache, sour stomach, flatulence and habitual constipation.

This Elixir is composed entirely of vegetable substances, is perfectly safe in its operation, and may be given to children or persons of the most delicate habit, without the least risk of inconvenience.

The uniform success which has attended the use of it where it has been extensively used, in hospitals, arsenals, and the Courts of the United States, has put the West Indies, arrested by distressed and respectable persons, afford, next to a trial of its efficacy itself, the best commentary upon its virtues, and the best recommendation which can be offered to those who are unacquainted with it.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Preble, President of the Marine Society, Portland, Me.

I am perfectly satisfied that it will answer the purpose of a comfortable bed for seamen, and a bate preserver in time of shipwreck.

Signed,

BENJ. WATERHOUSE.

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Signed,

ENOCH PREBLE.

Certificates of three gentlemen who witnessed the exhibition in Boston harbor—

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we were present at the experiment made by Mr. Knapp, on Saturday the 10th instant, in the water from the Castle to Long wharf, which was successful to our utmost satisfaction. We are happy to state that we are perfectly satisfied as respects its property in securing persons from shipwreck, and with the greatest confidence of success. These Baths are medicated according to the disease—they are now open to the public, and will be administered to families or individuals, under the direction of a physician.

Dr. Mott will undertake the cure (or the relief) of all Chronic Diseases, Wounds, (however of long standing), Ulcers, Abscesses, internal or external, Gout, Rheumatism, Tic-Dolorous, Cancers, Imposthumous, and other complaints incident to the human frame.

Dr. M. will personally superintend the various Baths, and attend to the prescriptions of the Medical Gentlemen in behalf of their patients.

Without boasting of the cures that have been performed, or trying to any wonderful knowledge, he would merely say, he would be happy to render the Baths, and the system of Medicine itself, useful to the high Medical Talent of Boston, leaving it to an enlightened public to decide.

Those spacious premises have been fitted up with great expense, the cost of which is \$1000 per month, and other places have been purchased to be fitted up as auxiliary establishments. It may be proper to state, that no mercury or mineral preparations are used—no hot medicines, or cold water—but it is, in fact, a union of the simples of the Material Medica with the Herbal Medica—therefore called Vegetable.

Teeth and Corns, he will undertake to extract scientifically; Bones on the joints, compound or cancerous; Toe Nails, and other diseases of the Feet, diseases of the Eyes, &c.

Male Patients only attended to by Dr. M. Mrs. M. the wife of the female and children, are not attended to.

No Agent will purchase Patent Rights for villages, towns, or cities, in any part of the United States, with a guarantee exclusive—together with the Medicines and Book of Directions, by application to DR. MOTT, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets.

jan 21

PATENT CORK FOR COLLARS AND SAUSAGES.—The Cork for Collars and Sausages, ground or grated Cork for stuffing Horse Collars and Saddles.

The utility of the article has been fully tested, the past year, in a great number of cases where horses' breaths had become sore and inflamed by the use of ordinary collars.

It has been proved beyond a doubt, to surpass every other substance that has yet been known or used for that purpose. The fact that it will not become matted, and is a non-conductor of heat, must convince every person of its value. But one further advantage is, these Collars fit the breast of a horse immediately on their application, which is not the case with any other material. A certificate as to the utility of the article, is sent.

We the subscribers, having made or used the Cork Horse Collars, made from ground or grated Cork, are fully satisfied that they surpass collars made of hair, wool, or any other substance whatever that we have been acquainted with, for the following reasons:—First, the elasticity is sufficient; secondly, it being a non-conductor of heat, does not heat the breast as all other substances do; thirdly, fits itself to any horse's breast immediately on its application; and fourthly, it has eradicated every horse's breast we have applied it to, or known it to be done.

Boston, Sept. 3d, 1833.

DR. WARNER'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE BALSAMIC OR FAMILY BITTERS.—yielding its strength to Wine or Water.

As a security against counterfeits, the label will be signed by the wholesale agent, PARKER BARNES. Likewise the steel plate will be observed, as there is a spur on the article, which has been offered to the public.

In the spring of the year, every one is troubled more or less with a propensity to sleep, and by the use of this corrective it can be obviated entirely. For purifying and eradicating all kinds of humors from the blood, &c. it is much better and far more effective than any external application; in fact I sell it in small quantities, made expressly for retailing, now on hand and offered to the public on reasonable terms—warranted to give the most entire satisfaction. The smallest orders gratefully received.

KNAPP'S LIQUID BLACKING, three sizes in staves. The proprietor has the pleasure of informing the public from long experience in the business, that he has been able to make great improvements in the article, so much so, that it is believed no one can approach near it in quality, with the exception of Day & Muir's, which by many is not considered so good.

A small quantity made expressly for retailing, now on hand and offered to the public on reasonable terms—warranted to give the most entire satisfaction. The smallest orders gratefully received.

KNAPP'S CONDENSED OIL PASTE BLACKING, is offered as above, by the single box, dozen, or case. This article is pronounced by the most competent and disinterested judges to be superior to any other kind now in the market, and warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded to the purchaser. It is prepared with oil and in shining qualities are more durable than oil in proving effectual. The patient will find it operates more in blacking than any other preparation they ever referred to; it is far better than salts, sulphur, cream tarter, or any other preparation of this kind, for when the blood is once purified with this corrective, it remains in an even temperature through the summer months. For a foul stomach, jaundice, general debility, weakness of the heart, &c. For the catarrh, which is generally occasioned by the impure state of the blood, there is nothing extant that has proved so efficacious as this purifying corrective. For all the above complaints it is seldom known to fail in proving an effectual remedy.

It is really worth the public attention, as every one is aware of the unpleasant dull, heavy feeling, which the spring of the year produces; and by the use of this corrective it can be obviated entirely. Every one who makes use of the above preparation, will be astonished at the mild and gentle effect it has on the blood.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that I have been troubled in the spring and summer seasons with a dull and stupid feeling, which very much troubled me while about my business, and by taking some of Warner's Purifying Powders, I have found it a perfect corrective.

Joseph Moore, of Boston, certifies that he has taken Warner's Family Corrective, or Purifying Powder for purifying the blood, and removing the propensity for sleep which I sold him, and the result was excellent.

John Abbott, of Boston, certifies that he has taken Warner's Purifying Powder for purifying the blood, and removing the propensity for sleep which I sold him, and the result was excellent.

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John Abbott, of Boston, certifies that he has taken Warner